

the compendium of papers entitled "Compendium of Papers Submitted on Revision of the Federal Income Tax Laws"; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Con. Res. 405. Concurrent resolution providing for printing additional copies of the hearings entitled "Hospital, Nursing Home, and Surgical Benefits for OASI Beneficiaries"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MOORE:

H. Con. Res. 406. Concurrent resolution establishing a basic fuels policy for the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

H. Con. Res. 407. Concurrent resolution providing for certain priorities for the temporary employment of civilian personnel to conduct the decennial census; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 352. Resolution to print as a House document the handbook entitled "The United

States Courts"; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H.R. 8757. A bill for the relief of Rabbi Bernard Low; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8758. A bill for the relief of Evon Elaine Scott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 8759. A bill for the relief of Capt. Stanley Vidler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLENN:

H.R. 8760. A bill for the relief of Thomas L. Gunthorp; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

H.R. 8761. A bill for the relief of Charles H. Biederman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 8762. A bill for the relief of Gloria D. Nastor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 8763. A bill for the relief of Marie Lory Register; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H.R. 8764. A bill for the relief of Fotini Constantinos Voggas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, 260. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the city clerk, El Cajon, Calif., urging continuation of the interstate highway construction program, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A Bill To Eliminate Stock Dividend Exclusion Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STEVEN V. CARTER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I introduced a bill in the House today which would eliminate the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which allow an individual to exclude from his gross income for income tax purposes the first \$50 of dividends received in a taxable year. In other words, what this amounts to is a repeal of section 116 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

I would like to explain my reasons for introducing this particular piece of legislation. First, let me go into the circumstances which led to the presence of this provision in the 1954 act. It was put there not so much as a benefit to the individual taxpayer as it was a gesture toward eliminating double taxation on corporate profits. Now, I am as much against the idea of double taxation as anyone else, where it can possibly be achieved. However, this particular provision is not of any real help to the taxpayers who derive benefits from stock dividends. The amount which is allowed for exclusion is entirely too small to be of benefit either to the small investor or to the large. In fact, there is no real distinction that can be made between the benefits that each one gets, except perhaps that it is proportionally greater for the small investor than for the large one. So what we are really doing under this section of the act, Mr. Speaker, is depriving the Federal Treasury of several million dollars per year in the rather empty gesture, as I said before, of attempting to avoid double taxation. And yet we are not really being of any material assistance to the individual taxpayer.

Hence, my reasons for introducing this bill.

Now, to get to the crux of the matter, I completely agree that we should avoid double taxation on corporate profits. However, I think this should be done by either completely exempting stock dividend funds of corporations, or we should levy the full tax upon such funds prior to their distribution, and then after distribution, exempt the individual taxpayer from having to pay any taxes on the money he received.

I am aware that the House Ways and Means Committee is going to undertake a thorough reexamination of our Internal Revenue Code during the adjournment of Congress. I therefore realize that this bill and others which I have introduced affecting our present tax structure will probably never be enacted into law. However, I want to have these particular things a matter of record, and I sincerely hope that the House Ways and Means Committee will see fit to take all pending bills affecting the Internal Revenue Code under study at the time that they deal with this complex but highly important problem.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes to Communities Where Federal Property Is Located

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, we recognize that today the high costs are hitting not only the individual American and Uncle Sam, but also State and local governments attempting to meet the needs of ever-increasing populations.

As a matter of fact, a great many local communities are having difficulties in finding the tax money to provide needed water, sewage and other public services.

The difficulty becomes particularly acute in areas in which there is substantial amount of Federal, non-tax-paying property. The existence of such property not only deprives the community of a tax source; it also amounts to an expense since often the area must be provided regular community services.

We recall that earlier this year, the Government Operations Committee held hearings on a bill S. 910—which I was pleased to cosponsor—to provide that under certain conditions the Government would make payments to communities in lieu of the taxes that would normally have derived from Federal property in the area.

As I understand it, the Treasury Department has now withdrawn its objections to enactment of this bill. I would hope, therefore, that the Government Operations Committee will find it possible to give consideration to it as early as possible.

We are aware, of course, that Uncle Sam, too, is having difficulties in finding enough income to meet the outgo. However, the question arises as to whether or not Uncle Sam's money problems can justify the existence of an inequitable situation in which communities are deprived of tax sources as the result of Federal non-tax-paying property. As a matter of fact, such Federal property not only results in loss of revenue, but in addition, adds expense to the local community by requiring public services.

I am aware, of course, that there is on the calendar a bill, S. 2026, which would establish a commission which would have as one of its objectives resolving these problems between local, State, and Federal Governments.

Frankly, I feel the establishment of the commission would contribute toward clarification of these intergovernmental relations. Meanwhile, I would hope that expeditious consideration could be given to the bill S. 910 which would initiate action toward providing greater equity to communities where Federal property is located.

We recognize, of course, that this is extremely important to local governments throughout the country.

This morning, I received a telegram from Mr. B. F. Hillenbrand, executive director of the National Association of County Officials, urging action on S. 910. I ask unanimous consent to have the telegram printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 19, 1959.

Senator WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Administration through Treasury Department now supports payments in lieu of taxes bill, S. 910. Major breakthrough. As co-sponsors of S. 910 counties urge you request immediate favorable action by Government Operations Committee.

B. F. HILLENBRAND,
Executive Director, National Association
of County Officials.

Need for Joint Committee on a National Fuels Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELIZABETH KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a concurrent resolution calling for the creation of a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Policy.

I sincerely hope that the resolution, which has also been introduced by a number of my colleagues, will be approved at this session of the Congress.

There is an urgent need, Mr. Speaker, for the Government to formulate a fuels policy. We have an oil and gas policy and a policy for the development of atomic energy. But the Federal Government has never determined just what the national policy for coal should be. Nor has it determined just how each of these fuels shall be fitted into a national picture.

Tremendous demands for fuels of all kinds can be expected in the future. The United States has a rapidly expanding economy. And we can all agree, I am sure, that adequate fuels are essential to the national security.

The National Coal Policy Committee is strongly supporting this resolution. This new organization represents all segments of the coal industry—mine operators, miners, coal-carrying railroads, and machinery manufacturers.

The new Coal Policy Committee is naturally interested in the growth and development of the coal industry. But more importantly, it is interested in seeing that a national policy, making full use of all of our fuels, is worked out.

I can think of no better way to accomplish this objective than by entrusting the difficult job to a joint congressional committee.

The Khrushchev Visit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE S. MCGOVERN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, we are soon to be visited by one of the most powerful men in modern history—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. It is of the utmost importance that while we are greeting Khrushchev, we also maintain our perspective on world affairs.

The hard job of building the peace of the world will still be ahead of us, regardless of Mr. Khrushchev's recent smiles.

I agree with President Eisenhower that Khrushchev should be treated courteously, but I know the President does not want us to close our eyes to the menacing threat of communism. Certainly, our international problems will not disappear overnight simply because Khrushchev has decided to visit us.

Mr. Khrushchev is the same ruthless dictator who ordered Russian tanks to smash the Hungarian freedom movement. He is the same tyrant who presides over a godless tyranny that no true American can ever tolerate.

While we have enough faith in our democracy to be courteous even to those whose doctrines we despise, we want to make it clear that beneath our courtesy our sense of justice cries out against the evils of Communist tyranny.

It is far better that we talk to Khrushchev than get into a nuclear war with him, but peace cannot be built simply on well-publicized trips between Moscow and Washington.

It will take all the patience, courage, and imagination that we can muster for decades to lay the basis for a durable peace.

Buffalo Heroes Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently the city of Buffalo was honored in having a heavy cruiser, the U.S.S. *Macon*, visit its port. The *Macon* is the flagship of the Operation Inland Seas fleet of the Navy, and one of the first great ships to transit fresh waters.

An impressive ceremony was held aboard the *Macon* to honor two Buffalo heroes. One was Adam Plewacki, the first Buffalo soldier to fall in World War I, and the other was Raymond Pawlowski, a Buffalo sailor who died aboard the U.S.S. *Arizona*, along with 1,100 other crewmen of the battleship when the Japs unleashed their attack against 88 ships

at anchor in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Invited aboard the *Macon* to pay respects to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pawlowski, parents of Raymond, was a delegation from the Adam Plewacki American Legion Post 799, named after the World War I hero, which included Post Commander Robert Gredzicki and Past Commanders Walter Sokolowski, Matthew Stukowski, and Leonard Jaskowiak.

Others attending the ceremony were Henry Polanski, Sons of Legion chairman; Raymond Bazamowski, Erie County American Legion finance officer; Eugene Kayne, past 8th district Legion commander; Mrs. Helen Bojanowski, post auxiliary president; Under Sheriff B. John Tutuska; and Representative THADDEUS J. DULSKI of the 41st District. The new generation was represented by a group of 25 young men enrolled in the Sons of Legion.

On behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, Capt. J. C. Wylie, commanding officer of the *Macon*, presented to the parents of Raymond Pawlowski a flag which had been flown over the sunken *Arizona*. Flags fly from the devastated battleship's superstructure which rises from the wreckage. A Marine guard saluted the flag presentation ceremony.

Young Plewacki, buried in the American Cemetery at St. Mihiel, was killed in action near St. Mihiel April 3, 1918, shortly after he had received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government. He had lived at 753 Best Street and was among the first in the city to enlist.

Mrs. Helen Fleming Czachorski

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride and inspiration that I call to the attention of the Members of Congress the achievements of a distinguished woman attorney in my district, Mrs. Helen Fleming Czachorski. Mrs. Czachorski is a unique and outstanding woman and I wish to take this opportunity to acquaint you with her background and qualifications.

Helen Fleming Czachorski was born April 27, 1888, in Buffalo, N.Y., the second of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Teofil Fleming. She was educated at Masten Park High School, Buffalo, and then entered Buffalo University, from whence she received her LL.B., the first female graduate of that university's college of law, in June of 1908. She was admitted to practice November 16, 1909, before the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Her first position was as an associate of Samuel Harris, later to become a judge of the Supreme Court of New York.

In 1914, she married Dr. John A. Czachorski of Chicago, Ill., and was admitted to legal practice in Illinois. In the same year she was elected attorney of the Polish Women's Alliance and remained general counsel of that national organization until 1936.

In 1941, Mrs. Czachorski was elected national president of the Polish Bar Association, being the first woman to hold said position. She was the founder of this association. She was also one of the founders of the Chicago Advocates Society, a local branch of the national group.

Mrs. Czachorski is unique in that she is believed to be the first woman of Polish extraction to be admitted to the practice of law anywhere in the world. It is also believed that she is the only mother associated in a law partnership with her sons. She and her sons, Eugene and John, have their law firm at 100 North La Salle Street, Chicago. Previous to this association, she was engaged in the practice of law with her brother, Edward E. Fleming. She was attorney for the Hegewisch Federal Savings & Loan Association, Hegewisch, Ill., for many years.

This most distinguished woman has been active in many civic, charitable, and professional organizations throughout the years. She is a member of Women's Bar Association, South Chicago Bar Association, Polish Women's Alliance of America, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Welfare Association, Women's Auxiliary of Chicago Polish Medical Society, attorney for Polish Women's Alliance of America for 21 years.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Helen Fleming Czachorski is certainly a rare and outstanding professional woman and is truly deserving of all the civic as well as personal tributes that she will receive on her 50th anniversary of legal practice.

Hawaii Day in New Jersey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, Governor Meyner, our distinguished Governor of New Jersey, has proclaimed today Hawaii Day in New Jersey. I would like to join in the celebrations and extend a most joyous welcome to our new State.

I had the memorable pleasure and honor to participate in the vote for statehood for Hawaii in March. This was a living demonstration of democracy in action. It is proof of the vitality of the United States. It is the fulfillment of hope that we have long held out to the loyal people of Hawaii. The vote for statehood demonstrates that the United States offers more than the hope of freedom to the world. It is proof that

the United States of America is synonymous with the word "freedom."

To my colleagues from our new State, I extend a most sincere welcome. May he find it as rewarding an experience as I have.

Century 21 Exposition Waste of Taxpayers Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Congress voted on a bill, H.R. 8374, which would authorize the expenditure of over \$12.5 million for participation of the Federal Government in the Century 21 Exposition to be held in Seattle, Wash., beginning in 1961.

I feel that this is a waste of the taxpayers' money. The project is not one which has particular merit and has little, if any, international significance.

I would have voted against this bill if a rollcall would have been taken on it. I am a bit dismayed that a rollcall was not taken on this bill which will cost the American taxpayers over \$12.5 million for what amounts to little more than a State fair.

I believe that the Federal Government should participate in all activities which promote cultural and scientific understanding between nations of the world. This necessarily includes participation in activities such as international expositions, cultural and scientific exchanges.

However, I do not believe that the Federal Government should participate in programs, such as the exposition contemplated in this case, which are not, in fact, a part of the fiscal year budget of the Federal Government.

If the Department of Commerce was seriously interested in this project it would have made the request as part of its yearly budget. Indeed, it is very unusual that a department would send a bill down to the Congress asking for an authorization of money (in this case \$12.5 million) without including that amount in its yearly budgetary request in view of the fact that the Bureau was aware of this item when planning the budget.

Certainly no one will argue that this is must legislation in the sense that school construction is must legislation, or housing development is must legislation, or road construction is must legislation, or economic foreign aid is must legislation, or urban renewal and slum clearance is must legislation.

Yet the Congress is placed in a position where it is supposed to support a project which is clearly not a necessity, and its national or international significance is dubious on its face. Under the terms of this authorization, \$7.5 million would be used directly for the construction and supplying of scientific exhibi-

tions whereas \$5 million would be used for building an exposition building.

I have been informed that public buildings already exist which could be used for such scientific exposition on the proposed grounds. Hence, I must question the need for building another such building. Furthermore, upon completion of this exposition in 1962, it is unclear as to what the status of that building would be. Under the present arrangements it may well be necessary for the Federal Government to buy the land from the city of Seattle if it is to protect its \$5 million investment in the building. If proper safeguards are not taken, it can be safely predicted that the building will be sold at a great loss by the Federal Government at the close of the exposition.

Therefore, I submit that an expenditure of money such as is contemplated in this bill is a questionable use of the taxpayer's money when we are trying so hard to balance the budget. There is no need to build a \$5 million building for this exposition; and any \$7.5 million administration request for authorization of a scientific exhibition such as the one contemplated here should appear in the President's budget.

Establishment of a National Fuels Policy Is of Utmost Urgency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELIZABETH KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, a number of Members of the House who represent coal-producing areas have introduced identical concurrent resolutions calling for the establishment of a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Policy.

Those of us who introduced the resolutions are convinced, Mr. Speaker, that the establishment of a national fuels policy is a matter of utmost urgency.

This is a matter which does not concern coal only. Rather, it vitally affects all of the other fuels upon which this great industrial nation depends. Also, it directly concerns our national security.

I strongly believe, Mr. Speaker, that the responsibility for the establishment of national policy in a field as important as that concerning energy fuels should rest with the legislative branch.

In the resolutions introduced in the House, the sponsors seek to have Congress carry out this responsibility.

I trust that in the closing weeks of this session of Congress this tremendously important matter will not be overlooked. We need to get on with this job. By passing this resolution now, Congress can empower the joint committee to organize during the recess and be ready to get down to serious business in January.

I urge this House to act upon the resolution before adjournment.

Un-American Attempt To Intimidate the Congress of the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. VICTOR A. KNOX

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, much has been written and said during the last few weeks about labor reform legislation, especially the Landrum-Griffin bill. I have received hundreds of letters, telegrams, and postcards on this subject from all parts of the Nation. None of these contained a threatening tenor, except for the form letter I received this morning from James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. His threatening communication is a reflection on the citizens of the United States and an un-American attempt to intimidate the Congress of the United States.

Under unanimous consent to extend my remarks, I include at this point in the RECORD my reply to Mr. Carey:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 20, 1959.

Mr. JAMES B. CAREY,
President, International Union of Electrical,
Radio, and Machine Workers, Wash-
ington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CAREY: I have received your form letter of August 18 endeavoring to intimidate me because of my favorable vote on August 13, 1959, in support of the Landrum-Griffin bill, which also was supported by President Eisenhower as well as by 303 of my colleagues out of the total membership of 436 in the House of Representatives.

It is interesting to note that you have described this legislation as "a punitive and repressive measure." This phrase characterizes the tenor of your letter. In my judgment your action constitutes a grave and intemperate misuse of the money of the rank-and-file of labor union members. By your ill-considered threat you are exposing the labor boss practice of the denial of the basic rights and democratic processes of your union members. A threat from you is no more terrifying to me than would be a threat from Mr. Hoffa, although I believe even he would be inclined to use better judgment than you have demonstrated.

By your act you have caused me to realize more than ever that I was correct in voting for the Landrum-Griffin bill. I am sure my voting record has proven to my constituency that I am interested in individual rights and democracy more than in the concentration of power in the hands of big business, regardless of whether that big business be the management boss or the labor boss.

The people of the 11th Congressional District of Michigan will not yield to the unthinking dudgeon of any labor leader when they are exercising the right to mark their ballot in secret for the candidates of their choice. Similarly, I would not, and did not, yield to any pressures from the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, as you allege, when I cast my vote for the Landrum-Griffin bill.

I have always supported legislation that would protect the rights of labor union members and would rid the unions of the practices of corruption, breach of trust, gangsterism, violence, and abuses of power. The political hoodlumism that you imply

will be brought to bear against me does not dismay me, and I am sure it will not be persuasive with the thinking people of my congressional district.

In order that my constituency may be aware of your activities I am sending a copy of your letter and my reply to all individuals on my mailing list. I respect the intelligence of the people whom I have the honor to represent, and know that they too will realize more than ever the real need for the enactment of the provisions of the Landrum-Griffin bill.

Yours truly,

VICTOR A. KNOX,
Member of Congress.

The Wonderful Lady With the Yuletide Name

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GERALD T. FLYNN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Speaker, my hometown of Racine, Wis., is privileged to have among its citizens a most kind, thoughtful and wonderful lady with the Yuletide name of Mary Christmas. Many Members of Congress may have read or heard in years past of the great work which Mary Christmas does throughout the entire country with her Shut-in Club; and answering the thousands of requests each year for Christmas greetings. For the past 5 weeks Mary Christmas has been seriously ill in St. Mary's Hospital, Racine, Wis.; and I would like to pay tribute to her and let her know that we are thinking of her as she has, through the year, unselfishly remembered thousands of other shut-ins.

Mary Christmas was born in humble circumstances and her first husband, William M. Kiley, died leaving her with two small children and another child on the way. Mary worked hard to keep her family together and in 1919 married Samuel Christmas, who was born in England and who had served in the British Army prior to coming to America. Other children were born of this marriage and today Mary Christmas has 5 children, 26 grandchildren, and 1 great-grandson.

Over the years Mary had been sending greetings at Christmas time to children in the Racine area; but in the early 1930's, after a newspaper reporter wrote an account of her activities and after a radio appearance in Chicago and New York, her mail increased tremendously. Mary managed to answer all these letters personally. In 1936, an invalid by the name of Bernice Cameron wrote and asked Mary if she could correspond with her and also with other invalids with whom Miss Cameron was acquainted. Within a short time, Mary had hundreds of regular correspondents and it was decided to organize this activity as the Mary Christmas Shut-In Club. The club's activities shortly became nationwide and volunteers helped Mary handle

the mail when its volume became too great for her to take care of personally. Contributions were received from interested Racine citizens to cover the postage expenses, but the club's activities were strictly a voluntary project and Mary gave all of her time freely to it. When World War II broke out, thousands of servicemen were added to the list of Mary's correspondents and each was remembered by her.

Mr. Speaker, this brief account will give the House some idea of what one person has managed to do in her lifetime to bring greetings, kind words of encouragement, cheer, joy, and happiness to invalids and others who are too seldom remembered by this busy, selfish world. Only those folks who have received her greetings or have been invalids can really appreciate the wonderful and unselfish work done over the years by Mary Christmas. Now that Mary herself is bedridden, we certainly should take time to remember her and to wish her a speedy and complete recovery. For folks such as Mary Christmas, having done God's work during her life, will be remembered by Him here on earth and in the life hereafter.

Red China Should Not Be Admitted to the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RUSSELL V. MACK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I considered it a privilege to vote for the resolution that rejects any and all proposals that Red China be admitted to the United Nations.

Red China is an outlaw nation. She poured her Red troops into Korea and by this barbaric aggression plunged the free world into a bloody war that cost tens of thousands of young men their lives. Although that war has long since ended, Red China still holds many American prisoners.

It is unthinkable that Red China now should be permitted to crash the gates and gain admission to the United Nations with whose efforts for world peace China repeatedly has manifested she has no sympathy.

Some argue that if Red China is admitted to the U.N. she might reform. To this, I reply let Red China reform first and prove by her actions that she is worthy of membership in the U.N.

It would be a display of weakness on America's part for the Congress of the United States to go on record as favoring admission of Red China, after all her outlawry, into the U.N. I was proud to vote for the resolution keeping the United Nation's membership doors closed to Red China. In that vote I am certain I expressed the almost unanimous sentiment of the constituents whom I have the honor to represent in Congress.

The Expanded Highway Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RUSSELL V. MACK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, at the time General Eisenhower became President of the United States in 1953, the National Government was collecting about \$850 million a year from the Federal gasoline tax. It was expending \$550 million of that gasoline money on highway construction and diverting about \$300 million to use for other purposes including foreign aid.

President Eisenhower felt that all Federal gasoline revenues should go into building more, better, and safer roads for the motorists who pay the gasoline taxes. President Eisenhower recommended that be done.

In the Republican Congress of 1954 this was accomplished by Congress providing grants to the States for highway building purposes of \$850 million a year or just about the amount of the gasoline tax revenues.

The result was a substantial speedup in highway construction.

But the President did not believe even this \$300 million a year increase in road funds was enough to do the road building job that must be done to provide the Nation's growing millions of motorists the roads they require.

THE EXPANDED HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Great as was the advance made in the first years of the Eisenhower administration in increasing highway building it was not great enough to satisfy the President's desire. He named a Commission to study the highway problem—the Clay Commission. The Commission recommended the building of 37,000 miles of the Interstate Defense Highway System into four-lane divided highways that would connect and serve nearly all cities of great population in the Nation. The Congress backed up the Commission's recommendation.

Under the leadership of Chairman GEORGE FALLON, of Maryland, of the House Subcommittee on Highways, legislation was drafted and enacted to fulfill the Commission's recommendations.

It is said, and I think correctly so, when this highway program is completed in about 16 years the American motorist can drive from the Canadian border, north of Bangor, Maine, to the Mexican border, south of San Diego, Calif.—a distance of about 4,000 miles—on a four-lane divided highway on which there is not a single road crossing or a single traffic light.

The same freedom from cross traffic over four-lane divided highways will prevail on many other highways running east and west and north and south across the Nation.

Most cities will be bypassed, the roads going around and not through the towns.

Instead of the \$550 million a year spent in 1953 and previous years and the \$850 million spent in 1954 and again in

1955 on highways, the National Government now is spending in excess of \$3 billion a year on building more, wider and safer highways. This is in addition to what the States spend.

WHO WILL PAY FOR THE ROADS?

Who will pay the cost of these new roads?

There has been some increase, of course, in the tax on gasoline and upon tires to finance this gigantic expanded highway program.

The road program, however, in the long run will pay for itself. Everyone using these highways will escape great wear and tear on their tires and cars. They will be safeguarded from being involved in accidents that usually involve expensive automobile repair bills and often even more costly doctor, hospital, and medical bills.

Each year about 40,000 Americans are killed in traffic accidents. The Safety Council estimates that the four-lane divided highways with no cross traffic will cut these fatal accidents in half. Also, the motorists by traveling over wider and better aligned highways will be able to bypass cities and will save much time in getting from place to place.

ROADS PROGRAM HELPS PROSPERITY

The great road program the Eisenhower administration and the Congress has developed during the past few years also is playing an important part in keeping employment high, unemployment down, and adding to the general prosperity of the Nation.

Tens of thousands of American workers are finding employment in helping to build the new and additional highways.

In addition, other thousands obtain employment in the factories and businesses engaged in supplying the materials required in highway construction, such materials as cement, gravel, steel, lumber, and plywood. Still others gain work in factories engaged in producing roadbuilding equipment. Because of the highway program, there is less unemployment than there otherwise would be.

As in all great adventures, everything has not gone in the enormous road-building program as expected.

Too much emphasis, for one thing, has been given to taking care of big city needs first and letting the building of roads in rural sections go until later. The result has been that in the first years of the program too much money has gone into buying costly rights-of-way for highways and not enough into actual construction. Most of this, however, is now behind us and we can expect highway construction to go forward much more rapidly.

How enormous this highway program really is can be understood by a look at what the program is doing for our State of Washington.

In 1953 and previous years Washington State received about \$8 million a year of Federal aid for highway building. Under the first Eisenhower road program, started in 1954, Washington began receiving \$12 million a year of Federal funds for roads. This year, and

in the years ahead, Washington State will receive grants in excess of \$50 million a year for highway building. Our State of Washington is receiving six times as much Federal money now for roads as it did a brief 7 years ago when President Eisenhower first came into office. Similar increases have been made to all other States.

America's expanded highway program unquestionably is the greatest public works undertaking in all the history of mankind. It should be continued to completion at the present rate and level of construction. By doing that the greater safety of American motorists will be insured and prosperity and employment will be kept at a high level.

President Eisenhower Should Keep a Scorecard on His Sure-Fire No. 1 Issue for Winning in 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, it would be well, I think, if the President would keep a scorecard on his very own administration's record of economy which he recently described to a \$100-a-plate Republican dinner in Washington, D.C., as the most important single issue for winning the election in 1960.

Here are several items which he would certainly have to include on such a scorecard. I am, of course, very interested in economy myself, and so I am quite willing to help the President keep score. In fact, I invite all of my colleagues to help me in keeping a complete account of the President's performance in respect to the issue of economy.

It is reported that the Air Force and the Navy have decided to abandon the program for the development of a high-energy aircraft fuel. The administration, according to reports, based their decision, in part at least, on the ground that they had no further requirement for the project.

Chairman OVERTON BROOKS, of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, said the other day:

Our committee is interested in determining why it took the services 5 years and some \$200 million to determine they had no requirement for the fuel.

This is, indeed, a most interesting subject. All of us, of course, are aware that President Eisenhower told the Congress earlier this year:

Research and development in high-energy fuels for air-breathing engines continues to be a high-priority program in which NASA and other Government agencies are cooperating.

This is, indeed, a most fascinating subject. All of us, of course, received the report on the activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration which the President forwarded

to the Congress earlier this year in which it was stated:

Research and development in high-energy fuels for air-breathing engines continues to be a high-priority program in which NASA and other Government agencies are co-operating.

In the planning stage is the transfer of a program for building 720 M-60 tanks from the Chrysler Delaware defense plant in Newark, Del., to Detroit.

The Defense Department pleaded for months for the Congress to authorize a spending program of nearly \$40 billion in the current budget.

Now that the Congress has authorized their budget the Defense Department is spending this money like it grew on a money bush.

The move from the Lenape ordnance plant at Newark would probably add as much as \$5 million on the order for 720 M-60's.

If the President really believes as much in economy as he says, he is going to have to do more than make speeches on the subject to \$100-a-plate rallies of the Republican Party in which he points out what a fine winning issue it is.

It is a winning issue, certainly, but if the performance rating of this administration is as low as these two items and many others we are all familiar with clearly indicate, then the President may not be on the winning team next year.

A third item which President Eisenhower should certainly look into is the recently revealed extravagance in running the White House itself. President Eisenhower spends twice as much to run this as President Truman did. During Truman's last year, his operating expenses came to \$2,467,000. This is "small potatoes" compared to the \$5,013,750 which President Eisenhower spent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.

Or, President Eisenhower might well investigate the fact that whereas President Truman spent only \$6,703,000 on the entire Executive Office—which includes the Budget Bureau, Office of Defense Mobilization, National Security Council, and the Council of Economic Advisers—this cost the country \$52,736,250 last year, and the President asked the Congress this year for \$91,880,000.

Another place where President Eisenhower could save money—if he really was interested in saving money and not in just trying to make a partisan issue of economy—is in the 99 limousines and heavy sedans which have been assigned to leading officials of this administration. These are the cars they use when they come to the Congress to plead for \$40 billions for the defense budget, and for other billions.

At the present time, not only do the President, the Secretaries of the several Departments, and the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have limousines, but the Pentagon has a total of 37, of which 14 alone are assigned to various Assistant Secretaries.

If this practice were extended to the Members of Congress, and it is the Democratic Members of Congress whom the President accuses of being "spenders," then there would immediately be 436 limousines for the Members of the House

of Representatives and 100 limousines for the Members of the Senate.

Senator JOHN SPARKMAN revealed recently that 20 big corporations get one-half of all defense contracts. Actually, official figures reveal that 100 firms get 74 percent of all defense contracts.

The costs of all defense contracts have skyrocketed. They have, in fact, gone higher and further than any American missile which the Defense Department has launched at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Part of these costs, which the administration has done absolutely nothing to stop, are due to the entertainment which the companies which get these multimillion-dollar contracts lavish on high officials of this administration.

As a matter of fact, testimony was heard in Washington last week that inside influence and maneuvering by big companies was responsible for letting the Soviet Union get their sputnik missiles into the air months before we did.

It has been brought out by the investigating subcommittee headed by our colleague, Chairman HÉBERT, that the "munitions lobby," made up of over 700 high-salaried retired generals and admirals, enjoys rare and expensive privileges which are often paid for by the public.

It has been brought out that this group of high-ranking brass draws pensions as high as \$12,000 annually, to which their contributions were nil. In addition, they are permitted to hold down industrial jobs paying as much as \$75,000 annually.

But if some poor fellow drawing social security earns more than \$100 a month on the side, he is no longer entitled to social security benefits. Incidentally, he contributed to his pension.

This is class legislation of the kind we would expect to find only in the Soviet Union.

It is a matter of record that the Congress in the past 5 years has reduced President Eisenhower's budget by \$10,600 million.

The President has constantly warned about back-door financing by the Democratic Congress, but, as a matter of fact, has actually requested \$6,400 million in such funds.

This session of the Congress will soon be over, and the score will be added at that time. The Eisenhower record will be shown to be one of free spending, rather than economy.

As a political issue in 1960 the Eisenhower economy record will not be worth a plugged nickel.

DAV Service in Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOR C. TOLLEFSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that an organization in the State of Washington has

furnished service to thousands of citizens without any charge for such service. This service is of a humanitarian nature and not always sufficiently appreciated by those who have benefited thereby, either directly, or indirectly. This organization is a congressionally chartered veteran organization which has a State department and local chapters in Washington. This organization is the Disabled American Veterans. The Disabled American Veterans is the only such organization composed exclusively of those Americans who have been either wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by reason of active service in the Armed Forces of the United States or of some country allied with it during time of war.

The Disabled American Veterans was formed in 1920, under the leadership of Judge Robert S. Marx; DAV legislative activities have benefited every compensated disabled veteran. Its present national commander is another judge, David B. Williams, of Concord, Mass. Its national adjutant is John E. Feighner, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Its national legislative director is Elmer N. Freudenberger; its national director of claims, Cicero F. Hogan; and its national director of employment relations, John W. Burris—all located at its national service headquarters at 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Inasmuch as less than 10 percent of our country's war veterans are receiving monthly disability compensation payments for service-connected disabilities, some 2 million, the DAV can never aspire to become the largest of the several veteran organizations. Nevertheless, since shortly after its formation in 1920, the DAV national headquarters, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, has maintained the largest staff, of any veteran organization, of full-time trained national service officers, 138 of them, who are located in the 63 regional and 3 district offices of the U.S. Veterans' Administration, and in its central office in Washington, D.C. They have ready access to the official claim records of those claimants who have given them their powers of attorney. All of them being war-handicapped veterans themselves, these service officers are sympathetic and alert as to the problems of other less well-informed claimants.

The three DAV national service officers in the State of Washington are Perry E. Dye, David H. Kays, and David W. Lloyd, located at 803 Shafer Building, 523 Pine Street, Seattle. The department commander is Harold Yager, 5606 44th Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.; the department adjutant is Merle Dihel, 3235 62d Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.

The 5 hospitals in Washington are a 904-bed neuropsychiatric hospital at American Lake; a 320-bed general medical hospital at Seattle; a 501-bed general medical hospital at Vancouver; a 200-bed general medical hospital at Spokane; and a 407-bed tuberculosis hospital at Walla Walla. DAV representatives are: American Lake, Homer L. McLaughlin; Seattle, A. R. Thompson; Spokane, James W. Reed; Vancouver, Otto Weise; Walla Walla, Harvey Knifong.

During the last fiscal year, the VA paid out \$85,488,000 for its veteran program in Washington, including \$22,557,003 disability compensation to its 28,906 service-disability veterans. These Federal expenditures in Washington furnish substantial purchasing power in all communities. Only about 12 percent—3,312—are members of the 29 DAV chapters in Washington. This 12 percent record is strange, in view of the very outstanding record of personalized service activities and accomplishments of the DAV national service officers in behalf of Washington veterans and dependents during the last 10 fiscal years, as revealed by the following statistics:

Claimants contacted (estimated)	54,090
Claims folders reviewed	45,075
Appearances before rating boards	26,452
Compensation increases obtained	4,118
Service connections obtained	2,039
Nonservice pensions	1,936
Death benefits obtained	599
Total monetary benefits obtained	\$2,686,638.05

These above figures do not include the accomplishments of other national service officers on duty in the central office of the Veterans' Administration, handling appeals and reviews, or in its three district offices, handling death and insurance cases. Over the last 10 years, they reported 83,611 claims handled in such district offices, resulting in monetary benefits of \$20,850,335.32, and in the central office, they handled 58,282 reviews and appeals, resulting in monetary benefits of \$5,337,389.05. Proportionate additional benefits were thereby obtained for Washington veterans, their dependents and their survivors.

These figures fail properly to paint the picture of the extent and value of the individualized advice, counsel and assistance extended to all of the claimants who have contacted DAV service officers in person, by telephone, and by letter.

Pertinent advice was furnished to all disabled veterans—only about 10 percent of whom were DAV members—their dependents, and others in response to their varied claims for service connection, disability compensation, medical treatment, hospitalization, prosthetic appliances, vocational training, insurance, death compensation or pension, VA guarantee loans for homes, farms and businesses, and so forth. Helpful advice was also given as to counseling and placement into suitable useful employment—to utilize their remaining abilities—civil service examinations, appointments, retentions, retirement benefits, and multifarious other problems.

Every claim presents different problems. Too few Americans fully realize that governmental benefits are not automatically awarded to disabled veterans—not given on a silver platter. Frequently, because of lack of official records, death, or disappearance of former buddies and associates, lapse of memory with the passage of time, lack of information and experience, proof of the legal service-connection of a disability becomes extremely difficult—too

many times impossible. A claims and rating board can obviously not grant favorable action merely based on the opinions, impressions, or conclusions of persons who submit notarized affidavits. Specific, detailed, pertinent facts are essential.

The VA, which acts as judge and jury, cannot properly prosecute claims against itself. As the defendant, in effect, the U.S. Veterans' Administration must award the benefits provided under the laws administered by it, only under certain conditions.

A DAV national service officer can and does advise a claimant precisely why his claim may previously have been denied and then specifies what additional evidence is essential. The claimant must necessarily bear the burden of obtaining such fact-giving affidavit evidence. The experienced national service officer will, of course, advise him as to its possible improvement, before presenting same to the adjudication agency, in the light of all of the circumstances and facts, and of the pertinent laws, precedents, regulations, and schedule of disability ratings. No DAV national service officer, I feel certain, ever uses his skill, except in behalf of worthy claimants, with justifiable claims.

The VA has denied more claims than it has allowed—because most claims are not properly prepared. It is very significant, as pointed out by the DAV acting national director of claims, Chester A. Cash, that a much higher percentage of those claims, which have been prepared and presented with the aid of a DAV national service officer, are eventually favorably acted upon, than is the case as to those claimants who have not given their power of attorney to any such special advocate.

Another fact not generally known is that, under the overall review of claims inaugurated by the VA some 4 years ago, the disability compensation payments of about 37,200 veterans have been discontinued, and reduced as to about 27,300 others at an aggregate loss to them of more than \$28 million per year. About 0.014 percent of such discontinuances and reductions have probably occurred as to disabled veterans in Washington, with a consequent loss of about \$392,000 per year.

Most of these unfortunate claimants were not represented by the DAV or by any other organization. Judging by the past, such unfavorable adjudications will occur as to an additional equal number or more during the next 3 years, before such review is completed. I urge every disabled veteran in Washington to give his power of attorney to the national service officer of the DAV, or of some other veteran organization, or of the American Red Cross, just as a protective measure.

The average claimant who receives helpful advice probably does not realize the background of training and experience of a competent expert national service officer.

Measured by the DAV's overall costs of about \$12,197,600 during a 10-year period, one would find that it has expended about \$3.50 for each claim folder re-

viewed, or about \$8.80 for each rating board appearance, or, again, about \$22.70 for each favorable award obtained, or about \$123 for each service connection obtained, or about \$54 for each compensation increase obtained, and has obtained about \$14.10 of direct monetary benefits for claimants for each dollar expended by the DAV for its national service officer setup. Moreover, such benefits will generally continue for many years.

Evidently, most claimants are not aware of the fact that the DAV receives no Government subsidy whatsoever. The DAV is enabled to maintain its nationwide staff of expert national service officers primarily because of income from membership dues collected by its local chapters and from the net income on its Identito-Tag—miniature automobile license tags—project, owned by the DAV and operated by its employees, most of whom are disabled veterans, their wives, or their widows, or other handicapped Americans—a rehabilitation project in thus furnishing them with useful employment. Incidentally, without checking as to whether they had previously sent in a donation, more than 1,400,000 owners of sets of lost keys have received them back from the DAV's Identito-Tag department, 4,871 of whom during the last 8 years, were Washington residents.

Every eligible veteran, by becoming a DAV member, and by explaining these factors to fellow citizens, can help the DAV to procure such much-needed public support as will enable it to maintain its invaluable nationwide service setup on a more adequate basis. So much more could be accomplished for distressed disabled veterans, if the DAV could be enabled, financially, to maintain an expert service officer in every one of the 173 VA hospitals.

During the last 10 years, the DAV has also relied on appropriations from its separately incorporated trustee, the DAV Service Foundation, aggregating \$3,300,000 exclusively for salaries to its national service officers. Its reserves having been thus nearly exhausted, the DAV Service Foundation is therefore very much in need of the generous support of all serviced claimants, DAV members and other social-minded Americans—by direct donations, by designations in insurance policies, by bequests in wills, by assignments of stocks and bonds and by establishing special types of trust funds.

A special type of memorial trust fund originated about 3 years ago with concerned disabled veteran members of the DAV chapter in Butte, Mont., which established the first perpetual rehabilitation fund of \$1,000 with the DAV Service Foundation. Recently it added another \$100 thereto. Since then, every DAV unit in that State has established such a special memorial trust fund, ranging from \$100 to \$1,100 equivalent to about \$5 per DAV member.

Each claimant who has received any such rehabilitation service can help to make it possible for the DAV to continue such excellent rehabilitation services in Washington by sending in donations to the DAV Service Foundation, 631 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

Every such serviced claimant who is eligible can and should also become a DAV member, preferably a life member, for which the total fee is \$100—\$50 to those born before January 1, 1902, or World War I veterans payable in installments within 2 full fiscal year periods.

Every American can help to make our Government more representative by being a supporting member of at least one organization which reflects his interests and viewpoints—labor unions, trade associations and various religious, fraternal and civic associations. All of America's veterans ought to be members of one or more of the patriotic, service-giving veteran organizations. All of America's disabled defenders, who are receiving disability compensation, have greatly benefited by their own official voice—the DAV.

The Venue Provisions of the Federal Employers' Liability Act Should Be Changed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. ALLEN SMITH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. Speaker, under the present provisions of the Federal Employers Liability Act an action against railroads for wrongful death or personal injuries may be brought in a district court of the United States, in the district of the residence of the defendant, or in which the cause of action arose, or in which the defendant shall be doing business at the time of commencing such action. The jurisdiction of the courts of the United States under this act shall be concurrent with that of the courts of the several States, and no case arising under this act and brought in any State court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any court of the United States.

The bill I have today introduced would provide somewhat different venue in actions brought in State and Federal courts. Under the bill an action could be brought only in a district court of the United States within or in a State court of competent jurisdiction of first, the State in which the action arose, or second, the State in which the person suffering injury or death was a resident at the time the cause of action arose. The bill adds a proviso to the effect that if, at any time within the period during which suit on any such cause of action shall not be barred by limitation, the railroad against which the cause of action is asserted shall either not be doing business within the State in which the cause of action arose or shall not be doing business within the State of which the person suffering injury or death was a resident at the time the cause of action arose, in that event such suit may at such time be brought in any district court of the United States within, or in a State

court of competent jurisdiction or, any State in which such carrier is doing business.

The purpose of this legislation is to bring to an end the widespread and ever-increasing practice of solicitation and transportation of lawsuits to jurisdictions remote from the localities in which the causes of action arose. It will result in lawsuits being handled by the local lawyers in the communities where the accident occurs rather than by a few soliciting lawyers who improperly take advantage of the unique provision now contained in the Federal Employers' Liability Act.

The public interest will be promoted by the elimination of a practice which has proved to be unjust and burdensome and which has interfered in many instances with efficient railroad operation.

As long ago as June 1946 the Bar Association of Knoxville, Tenn., became aroused as the result of the flagrant practice of solicitation of cases and passed a resolution in favor of limitation of venue under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Subsequently the Tennessee Bar Association passed a similar resolution. These resolutions led to the introduction in the 80th Congress of H.R. 1639, the so-called Jennings bill. That measure, while not identical with the bill here introduced, contained substantially similar provisions.

Subsequent to the introduction of the Jennings bill, the American Bar Association and the bar associations of 39 States went on record as endorsing the principles of the bill. In addition, hundreds of city and county bar associations and hundreds of practicing lawyers endorsed the bill.

Hearings on H.R. 1639 were held before the House Committee on the Judiciary. The bill, in amended form, was reported and passed the House of Representatives. A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary held hearings and favorably reported an amended bill to the full committee, but the Jennings bill never reached the floor of the Senate.

Many railroads operate through 8 or 10, or more, States, and maintain offices and officers in still other States. It follows, under the law as it now stands, that a suit may be filed in a jurisdiction hundreds and even thousands of miles from the locality where the injured person lives and the accident happened. There is thus afforded an opportunity for abuse by unscrupulous "solicity" lawyers.

The testimony presented at the hearings on the Jennings bill revealed that these opportunities of misusing the judicial processes has not been overlooked. Both the House and Senate committees found that certain unethical attorneys solicited cases under the Federal Employers' Liability Act and transported them to far-distant places for trial and that such lawyers employed runners or touts to solicit business for them, all to the detriment of the legal profession, the railroad workers, the railroads and the general public. The evidence at the hearings showed that the legal business under this act was concentrated in the

hands of a relatively small number of practicing attorneys in the United States and that such actions were customarily brought in a restricted number of communities in the country. This situation which was shown to exist in 1947 has not improved. If anything it is worse today than ever before.

Disbarment proceedings have been filed against various attorneys who have degraded their profession by the solicitation of personal injury status against railroads, and injunction proceedings have been instituted against other attorneys to prevent their further prosecution of other cases. Many attorneys have been censured, some have been disbarred, and others have been ordered to return fees which they have collected. While such actions are of some effect, it is only through the legislative process that lasting relief from these vicious practices can be obtained.

The railroads are also the victims of the pernicious practice of solicitation and transportation of causes of action. The difficulties of trying a lawsuit in a jurisdiction from the community where the cause of action arose are obvious. The bringing of a lawsuit in a distant forum, so chosen by the plaintiff, places the railroad at an unfair disadvantage. As only one example, in order to obtain an adequate and reasonable presentation of the facts in the case the defendant railroad must bring its witnesses for long distances in order that they may testify. Because witnesses who live in one State cannot be compelled to testify in the courts of another State, their attendance can be obtained only by meeting their own terms of compensation and expense allowances; and the cost of procuring their personal attendance in a foreign State may be and frequently is excessive, burdensome, and out of all proportion to the actual value of the claim in litigation.

It should be added that in virtually every case in which an action is brought against a railroad for wrongful death or personal injuries many of the railroads' witnesses are persons engaged in actual railroad operation. That operation is necessarily impaired, and the public interest suffers when those witnesses are required to be absent from their regular duties for long periods of time for the purpose of attending trials at far distant points.

There can be no doubt but that the bringing of lawsuits far from the place where the cause of action arose constitutes an undue burden on interstate commerce and an unreasonable interference with efficient operation of the national transportation system.

In correcting the evils referred to above, the proposed legislation does not deny to claimants the opportunity to have their cases tried in an appropriate forum. One of the traditional guarantees of a fair trial under our Anglo-Saxon system of law has always been that the trial shall take place where the act complained of occurred, before a jury composed of the peers of the parties. This procedure would save much expense to litigants. It would seem both unusual and extraordinary if, as a general

proposition, it would not be to the advantage of a claimant to try his claim in the area in which he lived or in which the accident occurred. The bill here introduced meets these traditional concepts of venue and provides the only choice of a forum which a claimant or his attorney should, in the interest of the parties and the orderly and economical administration of justice, be permitted to have in the enforcement of his rights.

Hon. James G. Polk

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include therein letters and eulogies sent to the widow and family of our late beloved colleague the Honorable James Polk, who so ably represented the Sixth District of Ohio for a great many years.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. POLK: Mrs. Nixon and I were very saddened to learn of your husband's passing and this note brings with it our deepest sympathy.

I realize that words mean very little at times such as this, but I did want you to know our thoughts and prayers are with you in the days ahead.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Columbus, April 29, 1959.

DEAR MRS. POLK: Jim's loss will be felt by all of us, but of course not in the same way or degree as you will miss him. He was without question one of my favorite people. Kind, generous, cooperative, and extremely able. I hope that your sense of loss will be minimized in some measure by the knowledge of the great contribution he made to public service. If I can be of help to you in any way please let me know.

Sincerely,

MIKE,
Michael V. DiSalle.

JOHN W. DONAHEY,
Columbus, Ohio, May 1, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Rural Route 1,
Highland, Ohio.

DEAR MRS. POLK: Mrs. Donahey and I were in Washington last Monday and stopped by Congressman Polk's office. We were so sorry to hear that his illness was of such a serious nature.

Then, of course, we were deeply saddened when we learned of his death. You and the family have our deepest sympathy.

I know that Congressman Polk's services in Washington will certainly be missed. He had the home-spun qualities that made everyone like and respect him. These qualities are rare in political circles today.

If there is anything we can do to ease your burden, Mrs. Polk, please don't hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DONAHEY,
Lieutenant Governor.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Rural Free Delivery 1,
Highland, Ohio.

DEAR MRS. POLK: I was indeed saddened to read about Jim's untimely passing, and want you to know how awfully sorry I am.

We served together in the House, and I considered him among my good friends. He was an able legislator and will be greatly missed by his many colleagues in Congress.

Nancy joins me in deep and heartfelt sympathy.

Most sincerely,

ESTES KEFAUVER.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. POLK: Your husband was an esteemed friend of mine and I share your great sorrow. You and all of his loved ones can well be proud of the life he lived and the record he made. As you know, Jim and I served as members of the House Committee on Agriculture for many long years. At all times he was courteous, gracious, and kind and yet with foresight and vision he represented the people of his district. We, of course, knew of his long suffering, but the last sad news came as a great shock.

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution adopted by the members of Jim's committee. Madeline joins me in extending to you and your loved ones our very warm and sincere sympathy.

Cordially yours,

HAROLD D. COOLEY.

JAMES G. POLK

Whereas James G. Polk, for 21 years representative of the Sixth District of Ohio in the Congress devoted the full measure of his talents and his energy to the improvement of agriculture, especially for the betterment of the living standards of the farm families of America;

Whereas the ultimate achievement of a parity position of agriculture, with the other great segments of the Nation's economy and society, will be a monument to his memory; and

Whereas, serving with the House Committee on Agriculture and having progressed to a high rank and position, he won respect for his ability and was held in esteem by his colleagues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee has learned with profound sorrow and a sense of deep loss of the untimely death of James G. Polk; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee express its very sincere sympathy to members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee clerk communicate this resolution to the family of the deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio.

DEAR MRS. POLK: I have been immeasurably saddened by the untimely passing of your distinguished husband who was my good and respected friend.

In the years in which I have been privileged to serve with him on the House Committee on Agriculture I have come to prize

his friendship and to respect him for his outstanding contribution to the public welfare.

I know that the solicitude of even his closest friends cannot lessen the sorrow which is now yours and I can only commend you to an abiding faith in the divine assurance that we shall some day be reunited with those whom we have lost for a while.

Mrs. Dague joins me in this word of sympathy and it is our prayerful hope that you will be given the courage and strength that will be so sorely needed as you face this grievous loss.

Sincerely,

PAUL DAGUE.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio.

DEAR MRS. POLK: I was terribly sorry to learn of Jim's passing for he was my good friend for many years. I hasten to extend to you and to your family my deep and heartfelt expression of sympathy on what I know is a very great loss for you all.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

GENE KEOGH.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. POLK: It was with much sorrow that I learned the sadness of your husband's death. He was a very near friend of mine and I share your grief in his passing.

Jim had rare qualities of character such as modesty, friendliness, and a devotion to duty which will make him long remembered among his friends and colleagues.

Mrs. Rhodes joins me in extending deepest sympathy to you and other members of the family.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. RHODES.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. POLK: One of the best friends I had in the Congress was taken when Jim died. I am grieved and saddened. However, my loss cannot compare with that of you and the children.

Each of you has the satisfaction of knowing that Jim lived a fine and useful life, and that the world is better by his having lived in it.

I wanted you and the children to know that you are in my thoughts and in my prayers in this, your hour of great sorrow. May He who loves and cares for all of us hold you and each of your loved ones always safely in the hollow of His divine hand.

Sincerely,

JIM TRIMBLE.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio.

On behalf of the U.S. Air Force as well as Mrs. Douglas and myself I extend deepest sympathy to you on the passing of your husband.

JAMES H. DOUGLAS,
Secretary of the Air Force, Office Secretary of the Air Force.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio.

I am greatly saddened to learn of the passing of your husband. On behalf of the officers and airmen of the U.S. Air Force, I extend to you our deepest sympathy.

THOMAS D. WHITE,
Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, April 30, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio.

DEAR MRS. POLK: Mrs. Fisher and I have learned with sadness of the death of your husband. While there is little one can say or do in times like these to ease your feeling of sorrow, we should like you to know that you have our profound sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. FISHER,
Major General, U.S. Air Force, Director,
Legislative Liaison.

APRIL 29, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. POLK: Permit me to express my deepest regret to you on the passing of your husband, the Honorable James G. Polk.

As Secretary of the Army, it was my privilege to observe the patriotic devotion to duty and the sincere concern for his fellow man that motivated your husband. His passing is indeed a great loss to our country.

I wish to extend my heartfelt sympathy to you in this time of bereavement and hope that this may in some small way serve to assuage your grief.

Sincerely,

WILBER M. BRUCKER,
Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. POLK: It is with profound regret that I have learned of the passing of your husband, the Honorable James G. Polk. May I extend my deepest sympathy to you in your bereavement.

Sincerely,

J. H. MICHAELIS,
Major General, GS, Chief of Legislative Liaison.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. POLK: I was saddened to learn of the passing of your beloved husband, and you have my heartfelt sympathy in your great loss. While I realize that words are most inadequate at a time like this, I hope you will gain some comfort from knowing that your many friends are sharing in your sorrow. If there is anything at all we can do to be of assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. POLK: Our deepest sympathy to you in your great loss and my personal condolences at this time of great sadness. Congressman Polk will be sorely missed by our party and our country for his dedicated efforts on behalf of the people.

Sincerely,

PAUL M. BUTLER.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
R.F.D. 1, Highland, Ohio.

DEAR MRS. POLK: I was very sorry to note in Wednesday's New York Times the account of the death of your distinguished husband.

I knew him very well and our paths crossed frequently when I served in Washington as Postmaster General. He was a fine public servant and a fine gentleman and highly respected by all with whom he came in contact.

I know words are meaningless at a time like this but I do want you to know that you have my deepest sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES A. FARLEY.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
JAMES DICKEY POST No. 23,
Portsmouth, Ohio, April 28, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio.

DEAR MRS. POLK: It is indeed with a sense of deep shock that I read in the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, the report of the death of your husband, James G. Polk.

I have known Mr. Polk for a good many years and have had the pleasure of having voted for him each time he ran for Congress, and knew him personally, not alone in politics, but very closely in matters pertaining to veterans' benefits.

Mr. Polk and myself have corresponded quite frequently through the years, to and from his Washington office, in matters pertaining to individual veteran's and their claims for benefits, and never once have I ever known Mr. Polk to fail to do all in his power in each case I brought to his attention.

So from a personal standpoint, I too, feel that I have lost a very great and good friend, for not only myself but for the veterans on whose claims we have worked jointly, to attain the benefits desired.

Please accept my deepest sympathy in your bereavement, and you can feel assured that God will make a place in Heaven for a man so conscientious and clean living and honest as was Mr. Polk.

I will remember Mr. Polk in my prayers.

Yours very sincerely,

LOUIS T. KRICKER,
Service Officer.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES G. POLK

Ever since I first became acquainted with Congressman Polk, in 1932, he has been my warm, personal friend even though we were in different political camps, so to speak. He was a likeable person, a type all his own—one whom we could and did call "Jim" because of his outstanding democratic manner—never aristocratic.

After his first election and departure for Washington, I was his successor as teacher of the adult Bible class in Highland Methodist Church which I then attended, being a resident of Highland at that time.

James G. Polk, our good neighbor, will be more than missed by his many friends and by his constituents whom he has so ably served in Congress so long. His repeated reelections testify to the high esteem in which he was held by people regardless of political faith. James G. Polk was an American before he was a partisan and the effects of his good works will long follow him and be remembered.

LEESBURG, OHIO, April 30, 1959.

S. A. RINGER.

NICHOLS, SPEIDEL & NICHOLS,
Attorneys at Law,
Batavia, Ohio, May 2, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio.

DEAR MRS. POLK: I hoped that I might be able to attend the funeral services for Mr.

Polk today but circumstances will prevent me from doing so, and I felt that I must express to you my deep appreciation for the life and services which Jim has rendered to the people of this district and my sympathy to you and your family for this untimely death.

He has been my good friend over many years, and if my personal experience means anything, he certainly has been the most thoughtful, helpful, and devoted public servant this district has ever had in Washington.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

RUSSELL F. SPEIDEL.

WOOSTER, OHIO, April 29, 1959.

DEAR MRS. POLK: My wife and I learned with sincere sadness of the death of your husband. We served many terms together in the Congress. There was no more modest or hard-working member than he was. The farmers had in Jim a true and a reliable friend. He might not always agree with the members of the various farm organizations but these farmers learned that Jim had a reason based upon his long experience and knowledge and soon learned to rely upon him.

He clearly and patiently presented farm bills upon the floor of the House. With confidence I always voted with him. He will be terribly missed both for his personality as well as for his great contribution to the legislative program.

Bob Jameson—a former pupil of mine in Wooster High School told me today that he coached the teams at Hillsboro High School while Jim was either principal or superintendent. Bob told me how wonderfully kind he was and how easy it was to work with him. All of his friends will have something good to tell you about him and I am sure this will make you proud and less sad.

I am sorry that we could not join with his many friends in paying tribute to him at his funeral. Abi joins me in this our very deep expressions of sympathy and in hoping that you will have good health and many years in which to enjoy the memory of a fine American, your husband Jim.

Most sincerely,

JOHN MCSWEENEY.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1959.

DEAR MRS. POLK: I'd like to express to you and your family my deep regrets over the death of Jim. He was a fine husband, father, educator, legislator, and one of my earliest and best friends.

How happy I was to have him as my principal for 2 years in Hillsboro High School, 1927-29.

I visited him in his office in Washington a few times and he was a statesman and a real American and an excellent farmer.

Most sincerely,

R. B. JAMESON.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Washington, April 29, 1959.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. POLK: It was a great shock to learn of the passing of your distinguished husband, Congressman Polk. We served together for many years, having both been elected in 1930. He was a devoted public servant and served his district and the country well. He will be greatly missed and his place will be hard to fill.

We realize the futility of words in such an overwhelming loss, but we want you to know that you are in our thoughts and prayers in these dark hours. We know that a word of comfort strengthens our faith in the rightness of the divine plan, and helps us to carry on in these difficult times.

Grace and I wish to extend to you and your fine family our sincere sympathy.

Sincerely,

JESSE P. WOLCOTT.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio:

Fifty thousand members of the United Automobile Workers of Region 2-A extend our deepest sympathy. We shall always cherish the memory of the Congressman who gave his all for all of the citizens of these United States.

EDWARD B. HELLKAMP,
Assistant Director, Region 2-A, UAW.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mrs. JAMES POLK,
Highland, Ohio:

We extend our sincere sympathy to you in your hour of bereavement. America and its people also lost a dear friend when your beloved husband passed away.

GEORGE FECTEAU, President,
ANGELO G. GEORGIAN,
Secretary-Treasurer, General Executive
Board, United Shoe Workers of
America, AFL-CIO.

[From the Evening Star, Apr. 28, 1950]

JAMES G. POLK DIES; OHIO REPRESENTATIVE

Representative James G. Polk, 62, Democrat, of Ohio, who was as proud of being a farmer as he was of being a lawmaker, died today at Walter Reed Hospital of cancer. He has been ill several months.

Mr. Polk listed himself in the Congressional Directory as one of the few legislators whose sole occupation was farming. A member of the House Agriculture Committee, he served for 20 years in Congress in two tours of duty.

He was first elected in 1930, the first Democrat to be sent to the House from Ohio's present Sixth District. He served five successive terms. He did not seek reelection in 1940.

From 1942 to 1946, Mr. Polk was a special assistant in the Agriculture Department. He went back to farming fulltime before running again for Congress, in 1948. He was elected, and had served ever since.

Born on a farm in Penn Township, Highland County, Ohio, Mr. Polk attended the village school in Highland and went to high school at nearby New Vienna. He graduated from the Agricultural College of Ohio State University in 1919.

After college, he became principal of the New Vienna High School in 1919, and later was superintendent of schools there until 1922.

Following a period in farming near Highland, he returned to his studies, receiving a master of arts degree from Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, in 1923.

For 5 years after graduation from Wittenberg, Mr. Polk was principal of Hillsboro (Ohio) High School, serving until 1928. Two years later he ran for Congress.

He was a member of Kappa Phi Kappa, a national education fraternity, the Masons, the Elks, and the Methodist Church.

Speaker of the House RAYBURN today called Mr. Polk "a fine Member of Congress; a gentleman all around." He announced the House would adjourn out of respect to the Ohioan after eulogies.

[From the Washington Post and Times
Herald, Apr. 29, 1950]

REPRESENTATIVE POLK DIES; 20 YEARS ON HILL

Representative James G. Polk, Democrat, of Ohio, a veteran of 20 years in Congress who prided himself on being "one of the few members whose sole occupation is farming," died of cancer yesterday at Walter Reed Hospital.

The Congressman, who was 62, had been ailing for more than a year and had been a patient at Walter Reed since March 21.

Agriculture was the Ohioan's chief interest in Congress where his only current assignment was on the House Agriculture Committee.

Representative Polk, the first Democrat elected from the present sixth Ohio district, divided his congressional service in two tours. First elected in 1930, he served from the 72d through the 76th Congresses. He did not seek reelection in 1940 in order to return to fulltime farming near Highland, Ohio.

Two years later, he was named a special assistant to the Agriculture Department and held the job until 1946. He returned to the "Hill" for the 81st Congress and had served there since.

The Congressman was born on a farm in Penn Township, Ohio, and graduated from the Agriculture College of Ohio State University and from Wittenberg College, with a master's degree, in Springfield, Ohio.

Dividing his time between farming and teaching in the 1920's, he served as principal of the New Vienna (Ohio) High School, superintendent of schools in New Vienna and principal of the Hillsboro (Ohio) High School.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Polk; a son, William A., and three daughters, Martha Wilhite, Helen Vara, and Lois Taylor, all of Washington.

Services will be held Saturday at the Highland Methodist Church in Highland, Ohio.

Putting aside scheduled business, dozens of House Members paid tribute to the veteran lawmaker. Speaker SAM RAYBURN described him as "a fine Member of Congress; a gentleman all around." Agriculture Committee Chairman HAROLD D. COOLEY, Democrat, of North Carolina, read into the RECORD a special committee resolution, especially praising Representative Polk's efforts to raise living standards for farmers.

[From the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, Apr
28, 1950]

OFFICIALS, FRIENDS JOIN IN MOURNING POLK
DEATH

State and district officials joined congressional leaders and local friends of James G. Polk today in mourning the veteran Congressman's death.

They praised Mr. Polk's long service as Representative from Ohio's Sixth District and expressed a feeling of personal loss at his passing.

Democrat leaders said his knowledge and experience in legislative matters will make him difficult to replace.

House Speaker SAM RAYBURN (Democrat, of Texas), announced in Washington that the House will adjourn out of respect to Mr. Polk. The Speaker called Representative Polk "a fine Member of Congress, a gentleman all around."

Gov. Michael V. DiSalle, informed of the Representative's death, issued this statement in Columbus:

"The people of the Sixth District have suffered a great loss. Ohio and the Nation share in this deep feeling.

"Jim Polk was a kindly, able and sincere public official. He worked hard for the people of his District and he was devoted to his obligation to the national interest.

"While I was in Washington, he was serving as a member of the House Agriculture Committee. His sense of fair play was so evident that I became a great admirer and a close personal friend."

George D. Nye, of Waverly, State Democratic Committeeman from the Sixth District said he was shocked and saddened by Representative Polk's death.

Mr. Nye said, "The Sixth District has lost one of its very finest citizens. Jim Polk was a representative of all the people. He

was always trying to help our county and your county and the entire area, both industrially and economically."

Arlie N. Barker, Scioto County Democrat chairman, said, "Mr. Polk certainly did his job the way it should have been done. Those who knew him well will consider his death as very much of a personal loss."

Robert R. Leedom, county commissioner, called Mr. Polk "a very good representative of the people."

"He knew what the people wanted and he always kept that in mind," Mr. Leedom said. "He will be hard to replace with his knowledge and closeness to the people."

Attorney John Alden Staker, Democrat member of the county election board, remembers Mr. Polk's first campaign visit to Scioto County in 1930.

"He never dreamed then that he had any chance of winning," Mr. Staker recalled. "He has been an able and conscientious official and has enjoyed great popularity throughout the Sixth District."

William Staiger, president of Local 2116 of United Steelworkers and president of Shawnee District, AFL-CIO: "The death of Representative James Polk comes as a shock and a feeling of deep regret to our officers and members. Representative Polk has been a true friend and excellent Representative of all people in this district.

"His always friendly approach and intelligent devotion to duty marked him as a fine example of public servants dedicated to perpetuate the American form of government. Although others will take up his work and carry on, the passing of Representative Polk leaves a void in our hearts that can never be filled."

Attorney Laurence Kimble, county Democratic leader and long-time friend of Representative Polk, said, "Mr. Polk was a great friend and advocate for the development of Scioto County and southern Ohio.

"He is irreplaceable. Personally, I feel keenly the loss of a dear friend."

Republican Municipal Judge Lowell Thompson said, "Everyone regrets the death of Congressman Polk after his many years of faithful service to the Sixth Congressional District."

REPRESENTATIVE JIM POLK DIES—SERVED FOR
20 YEARS

WASHINGTON.—Representative James G. Polk, 62, Democrat, Ohio, died of cancer today at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Polk had been ill for several months.

He had served in Congress for 20 years, in two tours.

First elected in 1931, he served five terms, then was out during the 77th through 80th Congresses.

Polk, whose home was in Highland, 10 miles north of Hillsboro, served the nine-county Sixth Congressional District of southwestern Ohio.

The counties in the district are Adams, Brown, Clermont, Fayette, Highland, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, and Scioto.

He listed himself in the Congressional Directory as one of the few legislators whose sole occupation was farming.

Polk was the third Member to die since the House was elected last November. The other were Daniel Reed, Republican, New York, and George Christopher, Democrat, Missouri.

Polk's death left the House membership at 282 Democrats and 152 Republicans, with 2 vacancies. Christopher's successor was chosen in a special election.

Under Ohio law, no replacement will be named for Polk until the next regular election.

House Speaker SAM RAYBURN, Democrat, Texas, announced the House would adjourn out of respect to Polk, following the usual eulogies. RAYBURN described Polk as "a fine

Member of Congress; a gentleman all around."

Colleagues said Polk had been in and out of hospitals for the past 2 years and that he entered Walter Reed for the last time 2 weeks ago.

Polk divided his time between farming and school teaching after his graduation from Ohio State University's College of Agriculture in 1919.

He served briefly as a high-school principal at New Vienna, Ohio, and later was superintendent of schools in the same city; from 1923 to 1928 he was a high-school principal at Hillsboro, Ohio.

Polk didn't seek reelection to Congress in 1940 so he could return to farming. Two years later he was named a special assistant in the Agriculture Department, a job he held until 1946. He was reelected to Congress in 1948.

Representative Polk, who was a lifelong resident of Highland County, was the first Democrat ever to be elected to Congress from his district. He never was beaten in either a primary or general election.

Although he formerly was a school principal and superintendent his only business activity since 1928 had been operation of his farm near Hillsboro.

The Representative was a descendant of Robert Bruce Polk who came to Maryland from Ireland in 1672. His grandfather moved to Highland County in 1826 and his father, William A. Polk, was a banker and conducted a cattle feeding operation near Hillsboro.

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Mary Polk; a son, William A. Polk of Washington; three daughters, Mrs. Martha Wilhite of Washington, Mrs. Helen Vara of Highland, and Mrs. Lois Taylor of Silver Spring, Md.; a half brother, Robert T. Polk, and a half sister, Miss Fannie Polk, both of Careytown, Ohio.

Funeral services will be held in the Highland Methodist Church at 2 p.m., Saturday. Burial also will be at Highland. The body will be at the Patterson Funeral Home in Leesburg after noon Friday.

Unlike the case of a U.S. Senator, Governor DiSalle has no powers to appoint an interim Representative. He is empowered to call an election to fill the vacancy, at his discretion. A special primary could be held in the Sixth District any time so long as it is 15 days before a general election. Thus, it would be possible for a new Representative to be elected in the November election.

In Columbus, Gov. Michael V. DiSalle, informed of the Representative's death, issued this statement:

"The people of the Sixth District have suffered a great loss. Ohio and the Nation share in this deep feeling.

"Jim Polk was a kindly, able, and sincere public official. He worked hard for the people of his district and he was devoted to his obligation to the national interest.

"While I was in Washington, he was serving as a Member of the House Agriculture Committee. His sense of fair play was so evident that I became a great admirer and a close personal friend."

[From the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, Apr. 29, 1959]

CONGRESSMEN PAY TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE POLK—FUNERAL SATURDAY AT HIGHLAND; SPECIAL ELECTION LIKELY

Funeral services for Representative James G. Polk, 62, Democrat, of Highland, will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday in the Highland Methodist Church. Burial will be in Highland.

Mr. Polk's body will lie in state in the Patterson Funeral Home in Leesburg after Friday noon until noon Saturday.

Masonic services will be held at the funeral home at 8 p.m. Friday.

Representative Polk died Tuesday in Walter Reed Army Medical Center at Washington, D.C., of cancer.

The House of Representatives was adjourned Tuesday afternoon out of respect for Mr. Polk. About 25 Members of the House, including most of the Ohio delegation, eulogized Mr. Polk. Speaker SAM RAYBURN adjourned the House after the eulogies.

Gov. Michael V. DiSalle probably will call for a special election to name a successor to Mr. Polk.

Political observers said the Governor may call for the primary election to be held in October at which time the parties will select a candidate for the general election.

The special election for Congress would be held November 3, concurrent with the general 1959 elections. The successful candidate could take office a few days after the election.

Governor DiSalle said he will sound out sentiment for a special election in the nine-county district, in light of the election expenses involved. However, he said, "it probably would not be good for the district to have no representation in Congress all through the 1960 session."

The law provides that the Governor may call for a special election, the primary of which could not be held within 15 days of the general election.

Since the party is at the height of its State and local power, Democratic leaders are expected to insist upon a special election, feeling they can elect a Democrat this year.

An incumbent has an edge on the office-ballot, hence the winner of a special election would have a better opportunity to capture the full term in the 1960 election.

Frank E. Smith, former postmaster and veteran Democratic leader, is considered a top choice of many Democrats. He is widely known throughout the district, having campaigned for himself and the party in all the counties.

Since the GOP debacle in the sixth district last November no outstanding candidate for the party nomination has emerged.

It is not considered likely that Elmer Barrett of Chillicothe, the 1958 candidate would be interested, observers said.

Mr. Barrett is now president of Photographic, Inc., an internationally known highway engineering firm founded by Everett S. Preston, now State highway director.

Mr. Polk had been in ill health in the last 2 years. He was critical in the summer and early fall of 1958 following a major operation.

He rallied, campaigned a little and appeared on the road to recovery. In January he suffered a relapse and was hospitalized for examination.

He improved and resumed his duties. March 14 he entered the medical center for examination and treatment and carried on his office duties from his hospital room.

Mr. Polk first was elected to Congress in 1930 and served until 1940 when he decided not to seek reelection. He became a candidate again in 1948 and subsequently was reelected, winning his 11th term in 1958. He was serving his 21st year in Congress.

Mr. Polk is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary A. Polk; a son, William Polk of Washington; three daughters, Mrs. Martha Wilhite of Washington, Mrs. Helen Vara of Highland, and Mrs. Lois Taylor of Silver Spring, Md.; and a half-brother, Robert T. Polk, and a half-sister, Miss Fannie Polk, both of Careytown, Ohio.

[From the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, Apr. 29, 1959]

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES G. POLK

Somewhere along the line in the last quarter century James G. Polk became known as the "people's representative."

He was proud of the designation and in a nutshell it sums up why the Highland County Democrat was unbeatable in Ohio's Sixth Congressional District.

He threw his hat into the political ring in 1930 as an unknown in a district that until then had been represented in Congress only by Republicans.

He astounded even his own supporters by unseating the veteran incumbent and becoming the first Democrat elected from this district. From that time to his last campaign last fall Representative Polk never lost an election.

The key to his political success was his representation of the people. Never spectacular, always in the shadow of more colorful contemporaries, Representative Polk kept in close touch with his constituents, regardless of political affiliation.

His conservative stand in the 1930's won for him Republican support which never was shaken.

He won and retained support of business and industrial leaders. He was solid with and was supported by organized labor and the farm vote.

Among the farm folk Representative Polk was synonymous with agriculture. It was his chief congressional interest and he served on the House committee in that field.

His retirement from politics in 1940 was to enable him to return to farming. And he was one of the few legislators who listed his sole occupation as farming.

Locally, Representative Polk worked quietly but efficiently to help obtain the Portsmouth Area A-plant, the city's flood defenses, the Scioto County Airport, aid for schools, surplus commodities and improvements through WPA and PWA work.

Representative Polk had been in failing health for some months, but he remained on the job in Washington representing the people who elected him.

James G. Polk had the respect of his friends and foes alike. House Speaker SAM RAYBURN calls him "a fine Member of Congress; a gentleman all around."

That is exactly how his constituents thought of him.

[From the Greenfield Daily Times, May 4, 1959]

POLK EULOGIZED FOR "LIFE OF SERVICE"

Seven Members and two officials of the U.S. House of Representatives comprised the congressional delegation to last rites for Representative James G. Polk held Saturday in Highland Methodist Church.

Mr. Polk died April 28 in Washington.

Rev. C. S. Thompson, minister of the church, in his sermon eulogized Mr. Polk as a plain, righteous, and humble man who devoted his life to the service of others.

Revs. Jack Ellsberry and C. A. Arthur offered the prayer and scripture reading. Mrs. Leroy Larrick, Sr., was at the piano.

The large congregation was accommodated by placing extra chairs in the church and on the front lawn.

Burial was made in the family lot in the churchyard cemetery. Pallbearers were James Rhodes, Charles Blackburn, Carl Peters, Vannie Fry, Tom McFadden and Heber King.

The congressional delegation included Representatives William E. Hess, Wayne L. Hays, Gordon H. Scherer, Thomas L. Ashley, Charles A. Vanik, Robert E. Cook, and Samuel L. Devine; and Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., Sergeant at Arms, and Kenneth R. Harding, Deputy Sergeant at Arms. They were appointed by Speaker SAM RAYBURN.

Highland and Leesburg police officers and State highway patrolmen directed traffic.

Several hundred persons paid their respects during visitation at the Patterson funeral home in Leesburg.

Following the service, Patterson's sent many of the floral pieces to the VA Hospital at Chillicothe, and to the Greenfield, Washington C.H., and Hillsboro hospitals.

[From the Manchester Signal, Apr. 30, 1959]
CONGRESSMAN JAMES G. POLK, VETERAN LEGISLATOR DIES TUESDAY IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Death wrote finish to a long and active political career Tuesday morning at 10:48 a.m., when Representative James G. Polk died of cancer in Walter Reed Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

The Highland County Democrat, representative of Ohio's Sixth Congressional District, was 62 years of age.

He had been in poor health for quite some time, having entered the hospital March 21. After examination, it was announced he was suffering from lymphoma, an inflammation of the lymph node.

Polk, after being seriously ill in the fall of 1958, recuperated in time to make a successful campaign for reelection.

His home was in Highland, 10 miles north of Hillsboro. His Sixth District is comprised of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Fayette, Highland, Pickaway, Pike, Ross and Scioto Counties.

The veteran campaigner had served 20 years in Congress. First elected in 1931, he served five terms and retired in 1940. After sitting out the 77th through 80th Congresses, he came back in the 81st and had been in the House since.

Political observers feel Gov. Michael V. DiSalle probably will call for a special election to name Mr. Polk's successor. If he does, the primary will probably take place in October to give parties an opportunity to select a candidate for the November finals. The special election for Congress would then be held November 3, with the general 1959 elections. The successful candidate would take his seat in Congress a few days after the November election.

Mr. Polk was a "people's representative." He watched over his constituents in the district with constant attention, and no matter what political affiliation a voter in his district professed, he always received the same courteous, prompt reply to a problem from Mr. Polk's office.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mary Polk of Washington, D.C.; a son, William A. Polk; three daughters, Mrs. Martha Willhite, Mrs. Helen Vara, and Mrs. Lois Taylor; half-brother, Robert T. Polk and a half-sister, Miss Fannie Polk.

Funeral services will be held in Highland Saturday.

[From the Hillsboro (Ohio) Press Gazette May 1, 1959]

RITES PLANNED FOR SATURDAY—SERVED 20 YEARS AS REPRESENTATIVE

James Gould Polk, 63, of Highland, who had served 20 years as Sixth Ohio District Congressman, died of cancer about 10 a.m. Tuesday in Walter Reed Army Hospital, in Washington, D.C.

Funeral services will be held Saturday at 2 p.m., at the Highland Methodist Church, with the Reverend C. S. Thompson and the Reverend C. A. Arthur officiating. Burial will be made in Highland Cemetery under the direction of Patterson Funeral Home of Leesburg. Friends may call at the funeral home after noon, Friday.

The Representative had been in failing health for some time. He first entered the hospital last January 16, for examination and reentered the hospital on March 21 for treatment. Relatives said that he was believed to have had cancer for several years but periodic checkups failed to reveal it until a few weeks ago. He was born on Oct. 6, 1895, a son of William Alexander and Isophena Ockerman Polk. He was a veteran of World War I.

He made his home at Highland when Congress was not in session and engaged in farming. He was the owner of a 285-acre farm and took an active interest in its operation.

In Columbus, Gov. Michael V. DiSalle, informed of the representative's death, issued this statement:

"The people of the Sixth District have suffered a great loss. Ohio and the Nation share in this deep feeling.

"Jim Polk was a kindly, able, and sincere public official. He worked hard for the people of his district and he was devoted to his obligation to the national interest.

"While I was in Washington, he was serving as a member of the House Agriculture Committee. His sense of fair play was so evident that I became a great admirer and a close personal friend."

Tuesday in Washington, 25 Members of the House of Representatives, including most of the Ohio delegation, Democrats and Republicans alike, eulogized him on the Chamber floor before Speaker SAM RAYBURN called for adjournment out of respect for the gentle, soft-spoken Ohioan. "He was a fine Member of Congress, a gentleman all around," RAYBURN said. Several Senators, Senator STEPHEN M. YOUNG, Democrat, Ohio, among them, spoke of his passing. Flags on all Government buildings in Washington were at half mast.

He was born on a farm near Careytown in Penn Township of Highland County. His parents and three of his grandparents were born in the same county. The Congressman was a direct descendant of Robert Bruce Polk, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, where he married and later came to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in 1672.

Joshua Polk, the Congressman's great-grandfather, came to Highland County from Maryland in 1826 and bought a 330-acre farm in Penn and Fairfield Townships.

His ancestors were pioneer residents of Highland County. Their principal occupations were farming, teaching, and preaching. Three of his mother's cousins were ministers of the Church of the Brethren and one of his father's brothers was a minister of the Universalist Church.

The Congressman's late father, William Polk, was for many years one of the most extensive cattle feeders in Highland County and president of the New Vienna Bank.

[From the Bethel (Ohio) Journal, May 7, 1959]

JAMES G. POLK

In the death of Representative James G. Polk, the Sixth Ohio District has lost a devoted public servant. He was held in high esteem by members of both political parties.

First elected in 1930, he served for five successive terms. A humble man, his biography in the Congressional Directory refers to him as being "one of the few Members of Congress whose sole occupation is farming." He was deeply interested in and concerned about farm problems. For a time he was a special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan.

After laying politics aside for 10 years, in 1948 he again ran for Congress, won back his congressional seat and, never being defeated, he continued in office until his death.

In the passing of James G. Polk, the Sixth District has lost a capable, honest public servant who was completely dedicated to the duties of his office and to the service of his constituency.

[From the People's Defender, West Union, Ohio, May 7, 1959]

THE LOSS OF CONGRESSMAN POLK

The death of Congressman James G. Polk, of the Sixth Ohio District, which came as a shock last week, is one of the greatest losses this section of Ohio had in many years.

Congressman Polk was an outstanding and well liked representative with a record in Congress that will stand for many years to come. His knowledge of the Sixth District was one that was thorough and he understood the needs of each county he represented.

As a member of the agriculture committee, he did not hesitate in asking information from his voters of the district before he came to casting his ballot on each particular issue. His interest in the burley allotment program was something that will remain in the minds of the growers forever.

His colleagues in Congress paid the highest tribute to him and said he was "kind, able and a Christian man." He had won the respect of both the Democrat and Republican members of the body.

It will be many years in the future before the Sixth Ohio District will again have such representation in Congress.

[From the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, May 4, 1959]

THREE PASTORS PAY FINAL TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE POLK—FRIENDS OVERFLOW CHURCH AT RITES FOR CONGRESSMAN

HIGHLAND, OHIO.—U.S. Representative James G. Polk, (Democrat, Highland), was laid to rest here Saturday afternoon on the family plot in Highland Cemetery.

The career of the 62-year-old Democratic Representative came to an end last Tuesday in Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

Final services were conducted at the local Methodist Church where Representative Polk and his family worshiped when he was at home here.

The church was filled with flowers and people and many other persons were seated on chairs which had been placed on the lawn outside the edifice. A public address system was used to carry the funeral services given by three ministers who had served the Polk family.

Rev. C. S. Thompson, current pastor of the church, used the 17th psalm, 15th verse * * * "I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

SERVED OTHERS

Reverend Thompson said Representative Polk's aim was "to always serve his fellow man well. He always thought first of others, himself last."

In his tribute of the legislator, Reverend Thompson cited his service in Congress and also to the church, such as when he taught Sunday school here.

Reverend Thompson was assisted by Revs. C. A. Arthur and Jack Ellsberry.

The body of the Congressman arrived at Patterson Funeral Home in Leesburg Friday morning and from noon that day until the time it was moved to the church a steady stream of persons paid respects.

Present for the funeral were six Members of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant at Arms and the Deputy Sergeant at Arms.

The Representatives—WILLIAM E. HESS, WAYNE L. HAYS, GORDON SCHERER, THOMAS L. ASHLEY, CHARLES A. VANIK, and SAMUEL L. DEVINE—acted as honorary pallbearers.

LOCAL FRIENDS PALLBEARERS

The pallbearers were friends of the Polk family. They were James Roads, Carl Fetters, Charles Blackburn, Heber King, Tom McFadden, and Vannie Frye.

Letters, cards, and flowers were sent to the family from members of both political parties throughout the Sixth District, the State, and Nation.

"He was an American before he was a partisan," said one of his political opponents.

Similar eulogies came from his associates in Congress as they filled some seven pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD last week.

The nearly 100 baskets of flowers sent were given to area hospitals and to the Veterans Hospital at Chillicothe.

Masonic services were held at the funeral home in Leesburg Friday night. He also was a member of the Elks, the Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the Farmers Union.

Farming was closest to his heart as he served on the House Agricultural Committee and owned two farms locally.

Representative Polk divided his time between farming and school teaching after his graduation from Ohio State University's College of Agriculture in 1919. He earned his master's degree at Wittenberg College in Springfield. He was graduated from there in 1923.

HEADED SCHOOLS

He served briefly as a high school principal at New Vienna and later was superintendent of schools.

From 1923 to 1928 he was high school principal at Hillsboro.

Representative Polk was born at Careytown, about 3 miles west of here, October 6, 1896, a son of William A. and Amy Isyphenia Ockerman Polk.

Surviving are his wife, 3 daughters, a son, a half-brother, a half-sister, and 11 grandchildren.

Those from Scioto County attending the funeral were:

Vernal Riffe, Jr., Arlie N. Barker, Everett Wilkerson, J. Alden Staker, Hymie Canter, Frank Smith, Russ Burns, Cleo Wiltshire, Mr. and Mrs. O. Carson Barklow, Mr. and Mrs. William Burch, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pyle, formerly of Portsmouth and now living in Oak Ridge, Tenn., also were present. Mr. Pyle was Representative Polk's secretary during the first 10 years of his career in Washington.

RESOLUTION BY UNION PRAISES POLK

The following is a resolution passed by the members of the Highland County Farmers Union:

Whereas Congressman James G. Polk was an active member of the Highland County Farmers Union, and a wholehearted supporter of Farmers Union policies, and

Whereas, as a member of this organization, as a farmer, as a Member of the Congress of the United States for 20 years, and as a member of the Agriculture Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, he rendered distinguished service to agriculture, and

Whereas he regarded agriculture as a way of life, and was always a champion of legislation which would preserve and strengthen the family farm as a fundamental unit in rural life, and

Whereas his personality was a combination of those qualities of courage, kindness, friendliness, and humility which caused him to be respected and admired by all who knew him: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Highland County Farmers Union deplore the loss of the Honorable James G. Polk, and that this resolution be adopted in tribute to him, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Highland County Farmers Union send a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Mary Polk, his widow, to the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, and to the press.

[From the Miami Valley News, May 7, 1959]

POLK BURIED AT HOME IN HIGHLAND

The body of Congressman James G. Polk was brought from Washington to the Patterson Funeral Home at Leesburg where it lay in state last Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday morning.

Final services were conducted at the Methodist Church in Highland, the Congressman's home town two miles west of Leesburg, at 2 p.m. Saturday.

Surviving are the widow, Mary Smith Polk; a son, William Polk, Washington; three daughters, Mrs. Martha Wilhite and Mrs. Lois Taylor, Washington, and Mrs. Helen Vara, who has just returned to Ohio from Germany where her husband is serving with the Army; a brother, Robert, and a sister, Fannie Polk, both of Highland.

JAMES G. POLK DIES; OHIO REPRESENTATIVE

Representative James G. Polk, 62, Democrat, of Ohio, who was as proud of being a farmer as he was of being a lawmaker, died today at Walter Reed Hospital of cancer. He had been ill several months.

Mr. Polk listed himself in the Congressional Directory as one of the few legislators whose sole occupation was farming. A member of the House Agriculture Committee, he served for 20 years in Congress in two tours of duty.

He was first elected in 1930, the first Democrat to be sent to the House from Ohio's present Sixth District. He served five successive terms. He did not seek reelection in 1940.

From 1942 to 1946, Mr. Polk was a special assistant in the Agriculture Department. He went back to farming full time before running again for Congress, in 1948. He was elected, and had served ever since.

Born on a farm in Penn Township, Highland County, Ohio, Mr. Polk attended the village school in Highland and went to high school at nearby New Vienna. He graduated from the Agricultural College of Ohio State University in 1919.

After college, he became principal of the New Vienna High School in 1919, and later was superintendent of schools there until 1922.

Following a period in farming near Highland, he returned to his studies, receiving a master of arts degree from Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, in 1923.

For 5 years after graduation from Wittenberg, Mr. Polk was principal of Hillsboro (Ohio) High School, serving until 1928. Two years later he ran for Congress.

He was a member of Kappa Phi Kappa, a national education fraternity, the Masons, the Elks, and the Methodist Church.

Speaker of the House RAYBURN today called Mr. Polk "a fine Member of Congress; a gentleman all around." He announced the House would adjourn out of respect to the Ohioan after eulogies.

[From the Hillsboro (Ohio) Press Gazette, May 5, 1959]

TRIBUTES PAID TO REPRESENTATIVE POLK— SOLONS JOIN IN HONORING COUNTIAN

When James Gould Polk, 63, who represented Ohio's Sixth District in the U.S. House of Representatives for 21 years, died April 28, many of his colleagues paid him tribute both in the House and the Senate.

Ohio Senators FRANK J. LAUSCHE and STEPHEN M. YOUNG headed the list of those who spoke in glowing terms of their association and knowledge of Polk's service and ability.

LAUSCHE introduced a resolution memorializing Polk in the Senate and similar resolutions were adopted in the House, all unanimously.

LAUSCHE described Polk, a Democrat from Highland, as a "humble, unostentatious person . . . devoted to the people he represented. He was beloved, not only by those who believed in his philosophy but also by those who disagreed with him."

Said YOUNG, "He was a gentleman of the sweetest character. He had represented his constituency with fidelity and zeal."

Senate Majority Leader LYNDON JOHNSON said that Polk was "one of the good and great men I have known."

KENNETH B. KEATING, Republican, New York, who had served with Polk in the House, said, "I found him one of the sound-

est and most helpful Members in that body. He wore no man's colors."

Many more tributes were added by House Members, both Ohioans and those from other States.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN of Ohio's 19th District, announced POLK's death to House Members and said:

"The people of the Sixth Ohio District loved and trusted Jim Polk, and held him in the highest esteem. He never raised his voice in anger and distinguished himself as an able, conscientious representative of his people. They understood and respected him."

Other tributes from Ohio Representatives included:

CLARENCE J. BROWN, Seventh District: "He was a true gentleman, a man of great character and ability. Jim was a kindly man; a Christian gentleman, if ever there was a Christian gentleman on this earth of ours."

WAYNE L. HAYS, 18th District: "I have never known a person more kindly than Jim Polk. He was the kind of a man that I think all of us would like to be."

THOMAS L. ASHLEY, Ninth District: "It has been said that Jim was a kind, gentle man. And, indeed, these were his virtues. But he was endowed, too, with a rare courage. . . . There will be few who will be remembered with greater love than Jim Polk for the wisdom and for all that he gave."

DELBERT LATTI, Fifth District, who, as a Member of the House, served with Polk on the Committee on Agriculture: "Jim Polk's many years of experience in the field of agriculture would have been invaluable to me. His wise counsel in this field will surely be missed by the entire Congress."

House Speaker SAM RAYBURN and Democratic whip JOHN MCCORMACK also paid tribute. Said RAYBURN:

"He served his district and his country well . . . was a fine man, of splendid ability, of the highest character."

Added MCCORMACK:

He exercised a "powerful influence in the House . . . as a result of the recognition of his unusual ability, his logical mind, and his sound advice."

RESOLUTION EULOGIZES CONGRESSMAN POLK

The following resolution eulogizing the late James G. Polk, Congressman from the Sixth Ohio District, submitted jointly by Representatives James W. (Bill) Collins, of Highland, and Jackson, Kruse, Shoemaker, Riffe, Gaines, Leist, Hook, and Wallace, was adopted by the Ohio House of Representatives, Monday, May 4, and entered in the journal of the House:

RESOLUTION

Relative to the death of the Honorable James G. Polk, Congressman from the Sixth Ohio District.

Whereas the members of the House of Representatives of the 103d General Assembly have learned with deep regret of the passing of a long distinguished Member of the U.S. House of Representatives; and

Whereas Mr. Polk was elected to Congress in 1930 and served five consecutive terms (1931-41), when he voluntarily retired to become associated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., during the World War II period, only to be elected once again to Congress in 1948 where he served for five more consecutive terms, including the current 1959-60 term; and

Whereas Mr. Polk was graduated from the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, and from Wittenberg College, served his country during World War I, and taught school before entering Congress; and

Whereas his public career has been marked by conscientious application to duty, sincere dedication to the service of his fellow man, and a devotion to public service of such superior quality as to demand the respect and

esteem of all those who were so fortunate to come in contact with him, including fellow servants in Government and the many others in various walks of life and fields of endeavor: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives, with the sorrow and grief that inevitably follows the deplorable loss of a remarkable man, pay tribute to the Honorable James G. Polk, and that this resolution be adopted by a rising vote and a copy thereof be spread upon the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit an authenticated copy of this resolution to Mrs. Mary Smith Polk, his widow.

LAST RITES HELD FOR CONGRESSMAN

Congressman James Gould Polk, who served the Sixth Ohio District for nearly 21 years in Congress, was eulogized in brief, simple rites Saturday at 2 p.m., the Highland Methodist Church.

Officiating at the last rites were the church pastor, the Reverend C. S. Thompson, the Reverend C. A. Arthur of Leesburg, and the Reverend Jack Ellsberry, former pastor of the church. Burial was in the church cemetery.

Masonic services for the late Congressman were held Friday night at the Patterson funeral home in Leesburg. Hillsboro members conducted the service.

An estimated 500 persons attended the services for the Congressman, who had served 11 terms in Congress, 1931-40, and 1949-59.

In addition to many county, district, and State officials, friends and relatives, a delegation of Ohio Congressmen was in attendance.

These included WILLIAM E. HESS, WAYNE L. HAYS, GORDON H. SCHERER, THOMAS L. ASHLEY, CHARLES A. VANIK, ROBERT E. COOK, and SAMUEL L. DEVINE. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives, and Kenneth R. Harding, deputy sergeant at arms, were also in attendance.

Pallbearers included Carl Feters, Jim Roads, Charles Blackburn, Heber King, Vannie Fry and Tom McFadden.

Special music during the service was provided by Mrs. Leroy Larrick, Sr.

[From the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, June 23, 1959]

CORN TO PROVIDE CHURCH ORGAN AS POLK MEMORIAL

HIGHLAND, OHIO.—A memorial to the late James G. Polk, Congressman from the Sixth Ohio District, will be purchased from funds obtained in a community project.

The project is the raising of corn on the Polk land at the family home here. Fertilizer and seed corn has been donated by various citizens while others have prepared the fields and planted.

Mrs. James Roads, a member of the finance committee, said that half of the money raised from the project will be used to purchase an organ for the Methodist Church in memory of Mr. Polk. She said he was a strong supporter of the church and worshipped there when he was home.

Mrs. Roads said that 46 acres have been planted.

COMMUNITY PROJECT IN HIGHLAND FOR MEMORIAL TO LATE CONGRESSMAN POLK

A part of the money from a community project in Highland for the Methodist Church will be used as a memorial to the late James G. Polk, Congressman from the Sixth Ohio District.

The project, raising corn on the Polk land at the family home in Highland, is one in which the labor and materials are donated.

Mrs. James Roads, a member of the church's finance committee, said 46 acres

have been planted, or will be by the end of this week.

She said half of the money will go to the church fund and half will be used to purchase an organ for the church in memory of Mr. Polk. He was a strong supporter of the church and worshipped there when he was home.

Mrs. Roads said the plowing, discing, planting, etc., has been handled by Don Ingersoll, Jim Roads, Bob and Bill Manuel, Leroy Larrick, Jr., George Roads, John Adams, Heber King and Tom McFadden, who also has donated some fertilizer to the project.

She said others can help by donating money to buy fertilizer.

The seed corn was donated by Tom Miller, Mr. Ingersoll and Winter's Service Station.

[From the Manchester (Ohio) Signal, June 11, 1959]

CHURCH MEMORIAL TO HONOR POLK

HIGHLAND.—Part of the money from a community project in Highland for the Methodist Church there will be used as a memorial to the late James G. Polk, Congressman from the Sixth Ohio District.

The project, raising corn on the Polk land at the family home near Highland, is one in which labor and materials are donated.

Mrs. James Roads, a member of the church's finance committee said 46 acres have been planted.

She said half of the money will go to the church fund and half will be used to purchase an organ for the church in memory of the late Congressman. He was a strong supporter of the church and worshipped there when he was home.

[From the Chillicothe (Ohio) Gazette, May 11, 1959]

SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS OF UTAH LAUDS POLK AT DEMOCRATIC RALLY HERE

Utah's Senator FRANK E. MOSS spoke with admiration for the late Congressman Polk. "Though Jim Polk and Harry Truman were cast from different molds, they fought with equal effectiveness for the same principles," he said.

"* * * Polk was a quiet, reserved man, but a thorough, balanced, and fearless legislator. I want you people of the Sixth District to know I share your grief in his passing and I can wish you no greater blessing than the nomination and election of a Democratic successor who is even half as dedicated and effective as Jim Polk."

Municipal Court Judge William B. Brown delivered a "memorial" to the late Congressman Polk.

"Those who didn't know James G. Polk wondered why he was such a success—that quiet, unassuming, friendly man. Those who did business with him became quickly aware that outward appearances are disarming and deceiving. Those of us who knew him were devoted to him, elected him and reelected him, for, as our Representative * * * he truly labored in the vineyard."

WITTENBERG COLLEGE,
Springfield, Ohio.

Mrs. JAMES G. POLK,
Highland, Ohio

DEAR MRS. POLK: For the college and its alumni I extend sincere sympathy in the loss of your husband. His death was a great loss also to our Nation which he had served so faithfully for many years.

We at Wittenberg appreciated the generous support he gave to the college year after year and the ready manner in which he responded to various calls for help. I can recall no time when he failed to do his full share on any task we placed before him.

We were always especially proud of his honest, forthright stand on matters of prin-

ciple. Our Nation, we are sure, would be stronger were it fortunate enough to have more men like him in the Congress and other positions of great responsibility.

Mr. Polk's greatest monument will be his record of loyalty, honesty and devotion to duty as he saw it.

Sincerely yours,

W. EMERSON RECK,
Vice President.

PRAYER AT FUNERAL SERVICE FOR MR. POLK

Almighty God, our Father, from whom we come, and unto whom our spirits return; Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Thou art our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Grant us Thy blessing in this hour, and enable us so to put our trust in Thee that our spirits may grow calm and our hearts be comforted. Lift our eyes beyond the shadows of earth, and help us to see the light of eternity. So may we find grace and strength for this and every time of need; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MR. POLK IN THE HIGHLAND METHODIST CHURCH, REV. JACK ELLS-BERRY READING THE SCRIPTURES

Jesus said, I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live and whoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?

The righteous live forever, and the care of them is with the most High; with His right hand He shall cover them, and with His arm shall He shield them.

For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, and house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

THE 23D PSALM

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the House of the Lord forever.

A PORTION OF THE 90TH PSALM

Lord, Thou has been our dwelling place in all generations.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night.

Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep; in the morning they are like grass which groweth up.

In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down and withereth.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.